G. R. S. IX-5]

Previous references. Presen

1916-17
(Prisins)

File No. 9-16

Serial Nos. 8, 412 ,
157

Later references.
Presen 4-28 (1163)
Presen 22-28 (384)
" 7-29 (1)
" 28-34 81-4.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos. 8 412 & 15A

Part B for April 1917

SUBJECT.

Rules issued under Section 62 of the Mysore Lunacy Regn: I of 1916.

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8) To the Compiler, Mysore Gazette
No J 3676 D 17. 4. 1917
Notifies the Rules framed under Section 62 of the Lunacy Regulation No 1 of 1916.

W D 88—GPB—50,000—24-7-16

Md Abdur Rahman
27.2 (illegible) Khan

G. R. S. III—1] 1916-17

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

(Mysore)

NOTES.

File No. 9-16

FILE HEADING.

Rules issued under Section 62 of the Mysore Lunacy Regn I of 1916.

From

No. Dated Received

Diary No.	Enclos.	Spare Copies.	Serial No.

BRIEF ABSTRACT OF LETTER.

NOTES AND ORDERS.

NOTES—First Sheet.

WD 1232—GPB—20,000—18-11-15

G. R. S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat. | File No. | of 191

Serial No.

J Mis 320 - 06

Rules under the Lunacy Regulation

I submit herewith a draft copy of the Rules under the Lunacy Regulation for favour of approval. The draft is based on the Rules issued in Madras. The forms referred to in the Rules are not typed but the original for published in the Fort St George Gazette are submitted for perusal.

2). In this connection the following pin are submitted also for consideration. Lunatics may be either criminal or Non Criminal.

Ind. J. Manual 5843 (a)

Non criminal or Civil Lunatics are persons suspected to be lunatics and detained under observation under S 14(1) of the Lunacy Regulation or S 464 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The detention in such cases shall not exceed 10 days at a time. If any unusual delay occurs, this should be brought to the notice of the Magistrate.

3) The Criminal Lunatics are of 3 classes :-

1. Prisoners who have become insane after their conviction and admission to jail

2. Persons found to be of unsound mind and incapable of making their defence. (S 466 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

3. Persons acquitted after trial on the ground

Serial No.

insanity who have been found to have committed an act which would but for the incapacity found, have constituted an offence. (S. 471).

(These are persons detained under S. 471 Criminal Procedure Code either permanently or pending transfer to a lunatic asylum.)

4) The Rules proposed provide for the case of all these classes of lunatics. In the case of the non-criminal lunatics referred to above, the rule prescribes that a medical history sheet in Form A wherein the events in the medical history of the lunatic [illegible] shall be entered.

5) As regards the first class of Criminal Lunatics mentioned above, necessary orders should be obtained from Govt. after report under S. 20 of the Lunacy Regulations. Detailed subsidiary instructions may be given separately in this case as also in the case of the next two classes.

6) As regards the next two classes, it may be stated that Govt. in British India have empowered under S 474 (4) Cr. Pro. Code, Superintendents of jails to discharge the functions of the Govt. of Bombay under S. 472, 473, or 474 Cr. P. Code.

J Dis 320-16

G. R. S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat. | File No. | of 191

Serial No.

S. 472 has been repealed by the Lunacy Act but that is because there is a corresponding provision in S 27 of the Lunacy Regulation. Similarly 471 (2) has been repealed, because S. 62 (c) provides for the framing of rules by Govt. Hence in cases in which reference is made to Govt under S 471 (1) of the Criminal Procedure Code no order of Govt will be necessary, and under Rule II (4) the Supt of the Jail will himself arrange for the transfer of the Lunatic to the Asylum. So in one or two cases now pending before Govt. no orders will be necessary as the Supt himself will be bound to take action.

The Magistrate's account may be taken as reference to Govt. directing confinement of the lunatic in the Asylum under S 471 (1).

7) Another question was also raised in one petition, whether an accused should not be discharged after he is acquitted, especially when he was certified to be capable of making his defence. The general rule on this point in British India is thus stated: "As a rule (this class of lunatics) have to spend at least 3 years in an asylum without showing any signs of insanity and are thereafter sent, as a rule to jail for a further probation of 3 years. The times vary, however, according to the cause of the disease." (Insanity & mental derangements in India, page 25 vide also S 8 of the Jail Manual)

G. R. S. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

File No. of 191

Serial No.

8) It appears therefore from the above rule that though the lunatics are certified to be capable of making their defence, they are still held incapable of being let loose in society without a further probation in Asylum. Perhaps in accordance with the recent rule issued by the Madras Govt, the period may be reduced.

Submitted for orders.

Sd/26/8

9) Seen Sanctioned.
(Extraordinary Member)

Sd/26/8
Sd/26/8

THE PALACE,
BANGALORE.

D. O. No. 201
6 books, one note & file No J Mis 320-16

Dated 30th August 1916.

Dear Mr. Srinivasa Iyer,

The file about the Rules under the Lunacy Regulation is returned herewith as desired, with a memo of points for consideration. It may kindly be returned before the 7th prox: with your own opinion and that of the Secretary.

As you and I have talked over the matter in person, I have not written to the Secretary separately. This may kindly be explained to him. All the books sent to me are herewith returned except Wright's Mental derangement in India. The Madras Jail Manual, the U.P. Jail Manual and the copy of the Gazette containing the statement of objects and reasons published with the Government of India - Lunacy Bill may kindly be sent back when the file

is returned.

Yours sincerely,

K Sriyalarkao

G. Srinivasa Iyer, Esq., B.A., M.L.,

Assistant Secretary to Government,

B a n g a l o r e.

Points for consideration.

NON-CRIMINAL LUNATICS.

Rule I.

The object of the rule seems to be to provide for information being furnished by the Magistrate to the Medical Officer - when a supposed lunatic is kept under observation under section 464, C.P.C. or section 14 (1) of the Lunacy Regulation, just as it is now furnished under Government - Order dated 16th January 1908. The heading "non-criminal lunatic" does not seem to be appropriate since the rule applies to both civil and criminal lunatics. Why should not the heading be altered into "Lunatics under observation" and some rules as those given below be framed:—

"1. When under section 14 (1) of the Lunacy Regulation of 1916 or section 464, C.P.C. of 1904, an alleged lunatic is kept under observation to enable the Medical - Officer to determine whether he is a person in respect of whom a medical certificate may be properly given, the Magistrate shall at the time of making the order for observation or as soon after as may be practicable send to the Medical Officer a statement of the particulars prescribed in the Medical Sheet Form A appended hereto, so far as they have been ascertained.

(Reference. Para 801, U.P. Jail Manual & G.O. dated 16th Jan. 1908)

(Omit the supplementary headings).

2. If the Medical Officer under whose observation the alleged lunatic is kept finds him insane, he shall fill in such of the columns of the Medical Sheet as are left unfilled and may be filled in without much difficulty and then return the same to the Magistrate along with the medical certificate.

3. The medical certificate and the Medical Sheet referred to above shall be forwarded to the Asylum when the alleged lunatic is found to be a lunatic and ordered to be confined in the Asylum."

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CONFINEMENT OF CRIMINAL LUNATICS.

- - - -

Rule II.

In the statement of objects and reasons appended to the Lunacy Bill introduced in British India, the reason for repealing sub section 2 of section 471, C.P. is stated to be that it merely regulates the places in which criminal lunatics may be confined and provision therefor has been made in section 92 (c) of the Bill (section 91 (c) of the Act) by giving power to Government to regulate their confinement. With due deference to what is there stated, it seems doubtful whether section 471 (2), C.P.C. was not also the provision conferring on the Government

substantively the power to order the confinement of the lunatic in cases in which such confinement was considered necessary and whether its repeal is justified.

It is observed in Appendix III, page XLV of the Madras Jail Manual that the procedure to be adopted by a court in passing an order under sub section (1) of section 471, C.P.C. is laid down in Rule II and that the repeal of sub section (2) thereof empowers the court without reference to the Government to direct the confinement of the lunatic in the Asylum. It seems open to question whether this argument is sound. The sub section is not of a restrictive character and merely because it is repealed by reason of provision therefor being incorporated in the new Lunacy Act, the Magistrate acting under section 471 (1) C.P.C. cannot be deemed to have acquired any new powers which he did not already possess under that sub section.

The wording is "may order the person to be kept in safe custody" and not "confined". The provision for confinement came later on.

The last twelve words of section 471 (1) C.P.C. have not been repealed and so the Magistrate has to report each case for the orders of Government. With reference to this, it is stated in the Appendix already quoted above that in order to satisfy the requirements of the law, as expressed in these words, the statutory rule (evidently Rule II) provides that a copy of the documents relating to the lunatic's case shall be forwarded through the District

Magistrate to the Government. But the requirements of the law are not satisfied if a copy of the documents is merely forwarded to Government. The law requires that the case is to be reported to Government for orders and if no orders of Government are at that stage required, there need be no report at all and these twelve words also might have been repealed. The order which Government may pass on the receipt of the report may be one of discharge or of confinement according to the circumstances of each case. The principles to be observed in disposing of these cases are clearly laid down in para 821 of the U.P. Jail Manual, and it is apparent from those principles that certain classes of lunatics may be treated as non-criminal lunatics and discharged at once without being confined at all. In other cases where in view of the type of insanity and the nature of the crime committed, confinement is considered necessary, Government could have passed the order of confinement under section 471 (2) C.P.C. but that section having been repealed, there is now no other provision of law under which it can do so and hence we are led to interpret certain words in section 471 (1), C.P.C. differently from their natural interpretation and also to regard certain other words as superfluous. Section 62 (1) of the Lunacy Regulation which is said to incorporate section 471 (2) C. P.C. empowers the - -

the Government to make rules for regulating the confinement of lunatics and it is not contended that it gives power to Government to pass an order of confinement.

Granting however that the repeal of section 471 (2) C.P.C. is all right and - that the Magistrate is authorised under - section 471 (1) to direct the confinement of a lunatic in the Asylum and no separate order of Government is required for that - purpose, it seems that when a report is received under that section, it is not to be merely recorded but Government should consider all the circumstances of the case, such as the type of insanity, the nature of the crime committed &c., and decide whether the lunatic may not be discharged at once as the power of discharge seems vested only in Government and the Magistrate is bound in every case to order that the lunatic be kept in safe custody. As already stated, a period of probation in the Asylum does - not seem to be necessary in all cases.

Now coming to the body of Rule II, the reasons for some of the alterations are not apparent. The modifications in Rule II (2) and the omission of Rule II (3) do not seem to be suitable, as it is only in Bangalore and Mysore that we have jails and Superintendents. In other places we have only lock-ups in charge of officers who - are not styled ~~the~~ Superintendents. The whole rule may, it seems, be repeated as in Madras ~~replaced~~ with

only the necessary verbal alterations.

Rule V.

These rules are said to relate to criminal lunatics confined under the provisions of section 466 and section 471 (1). Why should we include in them any provision relating to criminal lunatics confined under section 30 (1) of the Regulation? When - separate rules are framed for them, the provision made here may therein be included. The rule provides that the case shall be reported for the orders of Government. Who is to make the report, the official visitors or the Magistrate? Under section 37 (1) of the Regulation, the official visitors are to report to the authority under whose order the lunatic is confined. According to the interpretation now put on section 471 (1), the Magistrate is the authority ordering the confinement and so it seems that the report is to be made to the Magistrate and he is to move Government. Cf. para 812 of the U.P. Jail Manual.

Rule VIII.

To what kind of criminal lunatics does this rule apply? Does it apply to all the three kinds? Why is it provided that the lunatic be retransferred in anticipation of the orders of Government? Under - what provision of law is the Government ~~to~~ to confirm the retransfer?

Rule X.

"Confined in the Lunatic Asylum and in the Jails". Why are sub-jails omitted? Some may have been confined therein also - pending their transfer to the Asylum or for other cause.

Forms B, C and D.

These forms relate to recovered and unrecovered criminal lunatics and in each of them, there is a column for entering the "number and date of the Government Order - under which confined". This goes to show that the authority which orders the confine ment is Government and not any other.

- - - -

The Rules in the U.P. Jail Manual seem to be better arranged and more complet than the Madras Rules. Why may they not be adopted in preference to the Madras Rules?

- - - - - - -

A copy of the rules framed by the - Bombay Government may also be put up if - available.

30.8.16

WD 1233—GPB—60,000—1-12-16—S.

G. R. S. III-3]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Pns File No. 9 of 191 6-17

10) The file was returned from the Extraordinary Members office with certain observations on the note. I have explained every one of the points and the Government Advocate also agrees with me generally. The first rule alone has been amplified on the models of the rules in the Panchayat Regulations. The rest require no change. All the rules are based upon the Madras Rules with slight modifications to suit local conditions.

11) The rules are now submitted for favour of approval or other orders.

Serial No.

Es 28/4

Second Member)

12) As there is no Lawyer Member about, these rules may be submitted to the Ext[y] member — specially as he P. Reg. has also some knowledge of them.

Ell
30.11

G.R.S. III—3]

Routine Notes.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

Rules issued under ordinary Regulation (III) in regard to the detention of lunatics, are to be found at p. XXXIX in Appendix III of the Madras Jail Manual 1945.

EB 26/3

Ramachandra Rao

N.B.—Should routine notes be written on small slips, the notes must be copied, or slips pasted on, this form.

W.D. 84—GPB—60,000—20-7-16

G.R.S. III—

Routine Notes.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

Rule 1.

The heading 'non criminal' or civil is used as opposed to the heading 'criminal lunatics'. The expression used in U.P. is non criminal lunatic and in Madras is civil. Personally I have no objection to the change of the heading into "Lunatics under observation."

The change is desirable

As regards the rule itself it seems to me that the rule in Madras of which the draft is a copy is simpler than the one proposed and may remain as it is

Mr. Nicholl's Rule draft seems preferable as it is more detailed + provides for the return of the M. H. O. with further information

Rule 2.

There seems to me to be no difficulty also about this. under S. 471 (1) Cr. P. Code the Magistrate or Court may order the lunatic to be kept in safe custody and shall report case for the orders of Govt.

I agree generally with the remarks in this note in regard to this rule. Rule 821 of the U. P. Jail Manual

N.B.—Should routine notes be written on small slips, the notes must be copied, or slips pasted on this form.

W.D. 84—GPB—60,000—20-7-16.

G.R.S. III—3]

Routine Notes.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

Lordsdown principles in regard to criminal lunatics under Confinement in lunatic asylums or jails & not to those kept for safe custody pending removal to lunatic asylum under § 471 (1). The object of retaining the last 12 words of § 471 even after the repeal of cl (c) of the section appears to be to place the Govt in possession of sufficient information in respect of the lunatic in order to enable them to pass orders under § 475 on the application of a relative or friend.

I agree

N.B.—Should routine notes be written on small slips, the notes must be copied, or slips pasted on this form.

under § 62 (c) of the Lunacy Regulation, which repeals S. 471 (c) of the Crim. P. code, Govt may frame rules to regulate the confinement, care, treatment and discharge of criminal lunatics. Rule 11 (1) provides that the person in respect of whom an order is passed under § 471 (1) shall be kept in safe custody in such jail as the Magistrate or Court may order pending removal to the asylum. The effect of the change in the law is that Govt need not pass a specific order of confinement in each case reported to them, but by framing a rule under S. 62 (c), may provide for all cases by a general order.

W.D. 81—GPD. 360,000—20-7-16

G.R.S. 'III—3]

Routine Notes.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

So there is nothing objectionable in the repeal of S 471 (2) Cr. P. C. by S. 62 (6) of the Lunacy Regulation

S. 821 of the Cr. P. Jail Manual refers to the case of accused criminal lunatics

The words "jail" or "lock up" may be used after jail in Rule II (1) and Rule II (3) may also be adopted. But it seems undesirable to confine such lunatics in ordinary lock-ups where there is generally no accommodation or supervision

Rule V

These rules are framed under the Lunacy Regulation, and these must provide for cases coming under S. 20 of that Regulation. Jails under S. 20(1), it is the Govt. that direct where lunatics to be kept in the Asylum. Of subsequently, the prisoner recovers, Govt. can direct his discharge or remand him to prison if

Rule V is not applicable to cases of lunatics admitted into an Asylum under S 466 Cr. P. Code. The prisoners falling within the scope of S 20 of the Lunacy Reg.n appear to be those confined under a Sentence or order of imprisonment and who subsequent to their Confinement became insane

These words are also not applicable to cases in which under S. 466 Cr. P. Code an order is made that the person be confined in a jail, as lock-ups in British India are not considered fit places for such confinement

N.B.—Should routine notes be written on small slips, the notes must be copied, or slips pasted on this form.

W.D. 81—GPB—60,000—20-7-16

Routine Notes.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

in the Jail. In the Case of those confined under § 471 the authorities mentioned in § 474 with make the report to Govt. In the Case of the others the Officer in charge of the Jail will apparently be the authority to make the report to Govt.

§ 27 does not apply to the Case of a prisoner in Jail who on account of insanity has to be transferred to a Lunatic Asylum.

Rule 8 applies to Lunatic prisoners dealt with under § 20 of the Lunacy Regn.

Jagrue

S. 27 of the Lunacy Regulation does not apply to the case.

Rule V only says in what form a report should be sent to Govt. in cases of recovery, when the persons are confined under S 20 L.R. or 471 Cr. P. Code, and Rule VI to cases under S. 466 Cr. P.

Rule VII refers to the case of lunatic prisoners (S 20(1) of the L. Reg.). In the case of lunatic prisoners, specific orders are necessary in each case under S. 20 of the L.R. Hence the provision of Rule VII is special cases in anticipation of such orders.

Rule X. We have no subjects in Jails or, but only Jails Lockups.

G.R.S. III—3]

Routine Notes.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.

I Mis 37 of 16
D 23-11-16

Forwarded unofficially with compliments to the Government Advocate for favour of opinion as to

Byrde
Ebrunivasalu
Instead of Ga
Gen Dept.
28/11

GEN. & REV. SECTT.
27 NOV 1916

Please see the remarks noted in the margin

Kodanda Rao
for Advocate
29.11.16.

G.O. No 31 of 16.B.
D 27.11.16.

Submitted.
MGR
28.11.16.
RLC

Please put up a revised draft adopting the suggestion of the Govt Advocate

EB
28/11

Subd

A revised draft is put up as directed.

MGR
28/11/16.
RLC

THE PALACE,

D.O. No. 388/1

BANGALORE.

9th January 1917.

Dear Mr. Srinivasa Iyer,

With reference to the Rules regarding criminal lunatics I send herewith a further note making certain suggestions.

As regards the Rules in regard to the detention of lunatics under sections 7, 14 and 19 of the Lunacy Regulation, the file does not contain a copy of the Madras Rules whereon they are said to be based. I would like to see them. One or two points however occur to me just now which may be considere

Rule 2. This seems to require a little re-casting so as to avoid the possibility of an absurd construction that a lunatic in respect of whom a reception order has been made under Sec.6, 9, 12 or 13 may be detained in the Lunatic Asylum, Bangalore, pending his removal thereto.

In the expression "in a district Jail" occurring in clause (2), may not the word "district" be omitted?

Rule 4. Is this necessary? May this not be omitted?

I regret that I am unable to obtain the orders of the Extraordinary Member in regard to the Rules, as desired in your letter of the 2nd instant, as he is not here.

May I know if there is no book containing all the Rules which have been passed by the Madras or other Government in British India under the Lunacy Regulation?

It seems desirable to issue one notification embodying all the rules.

The files are returned herewith.

Yours sincerely,

K. Nagaraja Rao

To S. Srinivasa Iyer, Esq., B.A.,M.L.,
Assistant Secretary to Government,
B a n g a l o r e.

Note on the Draft Rules under
Section 63 (1) of the Lunacy Regulatior

- - - - -

CONFINEMENT OF
CRIMINAL LUNATICS.

Rule II. This rule prescribes the procedure to be adopted by a Court or Magistrate in transferring a lunatic to the Asylum. The Rule as framed provides that the Magistrate or Court shall send the lunatic to a Jail (Mysore or Bangalore, as is only in these places that we have jail and that he be transferred from there to the Asylum. Thus, a Magistrate in Kolar Tumkur has to send him to the Central Jai Bangalore, and he is to be transferred fr there to the Asylum. It is a question fo consideration whether he may not be detai ed in the lock-up at Kolar or Tumkur instead of the Bangalore Central Jail and - transferred from the lock-up to the Asylu If this may be done, the whole of Madras Rule II may be embodied as it is with a f verbal alterations. If on the other hand it is considered that a Jail is better th

a lock-up wherein to detain him pending - transfer, the Rule as framed may stand wit a few verbal alterations in sub-paras (2) and (3) as stated below:-

The words "if the lunatic is confined in a Jail" occurring in the draft sub-para (2) are omitted as unnecessary and the concluding part of sub-para (3) is - transferred here as the more appropriate place.

[(2) The Court shall thereupon forward one copy of the following documents to the Superintendent of the Jail and two copies to the District Magistrate. The latter - shall forward one of the two copies receiv ed by him, to the Government.

(a) The Judgment of the Court.

(b) Deposition of the medical witness.

(c) Medical history sheet in form (A) of these rules.

(3) The Jail Superintendent shall arrange for the transfer of the lunatic to - the Asylum and shall at once give notice o the transfer to the Superintendent of the Asylum forwarding to him at the same time the copy of the documents specified above, received by him.]

As regards the interpretation of - Sec.471, sub-sections (1) and (2), I regre that the doubts expressed in the note sent

with my letter of the 30th August 1916, ar
not cleared. It will be seen that under -
Sec.466 C.P.C., the authority having power
to order the confinement of the accused is
the Government and notwithstanding the -
similarity of the words used therein with
those used in Sec.471 (1), the view taken
of the latter is that the Court or Magis-
trate trying the accused is empowered witl
out reference to Government to direct his
confinement in the Lunatic Asylum. As re-
gards Sec.471 (2) C.P.C., it is said that
Government is merely to fix the place -
where the accused is to be confined, whe-
ther in an asylum or a jail or other suit
able place of safe custody. In this view
it follows that the purpose for which a
report is to be made to Government for -
orders under the last clause of Sec.471
(1) C.P.C. is to ascertain where the - -
accused is to be confined. When provisic
was made in Sec. 60 (1) of the Lunacy Re-
gulation

Regulation for making Rules for regulating the place where the accused was to be confined and for that reason Sec.471 (3) was repealed, the last twelve words of Sec.471 (1) should, it seems, also have been repealed as when the Rules were made, there would be no necessity to report each individual case for the orders of Government. With reference to this, the Government Advocate says that the object of retaining the word "appears to be to place the Government in possession of sufficient information in respect of the lunatic in order to enable them to pass orders under Sec.475 C.P.C. on the application of a relative or friend This explanation is hardly convincing as it is not for the information of Governmen but for their orders that the report is required to be made. Further, it seems unlikely that the legislature would have prescribed this report in every case, on the off-chance of an application under -

Sec.475 C.P.C. being made to Government a
of the report being then useful to them.
Whatever the type of insanity may be, the
Court or Magistrate has no discretion but
is bound to order that the accused be kep
in safe custody and report the case to Go
vernment for orders. What is the report
for and what is the kind of order to be
passed by Government thereon? May not t
Government order the discharge of the lu-
natic at that stage, if having regard to
the circumstances and the type of the in-
sanity, they consider the case a fit one
pass such an order? It seems necessary
consider this question and come to some
definite conclusion as reports for order
are frequently received by Government. W
do not seem to have framed any rules lay
ing down the principles to be observed i
disposing of cases of criminal lunatics
similar to those framed in the United Pr
vinces (vide para 821 of U.P.Jail Manual
or in the Madras Presidency.

DISCHARGE OF CRIMINAL LUNATICS.

Rule V. May remain.

Rules VII and VIII. These may perhaps remain as they are, without specifyin to what kind of prisoners they are applicable though it is said that Rule VIII applies to criminal lunatic prisoners only. The corresponding Madras Rules seem to apply to all the three kinds of lunatics - viz, those confined under Sec.30 of the Prisoners' Act of 1900 (criminal lunatic prisoners) and those confined under Secs. 466 and 471 C.P.C., since according to the Madras Rules a period of probation is to be undergone in a jail after recovery, by a lunatic confined under Sec.471 (1)C.P.C

RETURN RELATING TO CRIMINAL LUNATICS.

Rule X. The Return referred to here seems to be the half-yearly return prescribed by Sec.27 of the Lunacy Regulation which is a reproduction of the repealed - Sec.473 C.P.C. The only difference betwee the two is that under Section 473 C.P.C., the report is to be made to Government - while under Section 27 of the Lunacy -

Regulation it is to be made to the authority under whose order the lunatic is confined, that is Magistrate or Court in the case of a lunatic confined under Sec. 471 C.P.C. The reason for this modification not apparent. The distinction as regards the authority under whose order the lunat is confined is observed in para 812 of th United Provinces Jail Manual. The headin "number and date of the Government Order under which confined" in the forms B, C and D requires to be modified on account of this distinction, as it is not under - Government Order that a lunatic is confined under Sec.471 C.P.C., according to the accepted interpretation.

9.1.17.

G.R.S. III—3]

Routine Notes.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

The copy of the Rules under the Lunacy Regulation has been revised in the light of the discussion we had and lightly copies are now sent herewith. I have not been able to find the exact for the change in Section 29 of the Regulation in regard to the expression "the authority under whose order the lunatic is confined." If you approve of the Rules, please get the Sanction of His Highness for the same.

Examined
19/4

Mr Mysore Rao

N.B.—Should routine notes be written on small slips, the notes must be copied, or slips pasted on this form.

W.D. 84—GPB—60,000—20-7-16

G.R.S. III—3]

Routine Notes.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

Rec'd 4.53 pm.

My Dear Muthyalu Rao,

The final proof is sent herewith. May I know if you have any suggestions to offer before the order for printing is given

Yours sincerely
C. Srinivasa Ayya
21/7

The Rules seem all right. Forms are generally numbered in the order of the alphabets as they come one after another in the Rules. But here, the first Form referred to under detention of lunatics is marked F instead of A. It may be considered whether any change in the numbering is required: If Form F is marked A and Form A is marked B and so on, necessary changes have to be made in the body of the Rules wherever the words "Form A" occur and

N.B.—Should routine notes be written on small slips, the notes must be copied, or slips pasted on this form.

W.D. 84—GPB—60,000—20-7-16

G.R.S. III—3]

Routine Notes.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

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present -
E Srinivasa Iyer Esq) Ille
23.4.17

N.B.—Should routine notes be written on small slips, the notes must be copied, or slips pasted on this form.

W.D. 81—GPB—60,000—20-7-16

WD 1233—GPB—60,000—1-12-16—S.

G. R. S. IH-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat. | File No. of 191

13) Submitted with a draft notification adopting the suggestion in the 1st para note, for favourable approval & orders

Extraordinary Member

Why ? Should not the forms adopted also be published with the Madras Rules ? Please see the 1st para note.

14) Not-quite-satisfactory

11) The draft notification is approved. The forms which should have accompanied the Rules have not been put up.

16.4.17.

Time should be taken to compile, recd for proof before it can be published

16/4

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

G. R. S. 111-2)

General and Revenue Secretariat. | File No. | of 191 .

Serial No.

A copy of the draft Rules with all the necessary forms in final proof is submitted herewith. The numbering of the forms from Rules is in alphabetical order, but the form referred to in the first Rule is numbered F. If approved, this will be numbered as A, and the rest changed correspondingly into B, C, D, E & F, and the form now printed in the end as F will be placed before the form now printed as A.

Submitted for favour of order

Extraordinary Member

Yes. The necessary Consequential Changes may be made in the body of the rules as well.

20.4.17

Done 24/4

To the Compiler Bombay Gazette

No 23576 17-4-17

Notifies the rules framed under Section 62 of the Cinematograph Regulation No I of 1917

G. R. S. III-2)

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Prisons File No. 9 of 1916-17

Serial No.	
1.	Draft distributing Copies of Rules to all the Magistrates and the D.G. of Prisons Submitted. JRC 26.5.17 Sd/- 26/5
12	The I.G. of Prisons in Mys. Sons D.45-21 dated 7.6.17 forwards 70 Copies of the Printed rules framed under Sec. 62 of the Lunacy Regn. Act of 1916.
13	All the Dy Commissioners in Mys. Sons D.45722-29 dated 7.6.17 forwards 25 Copies each of the printed rules framed under Sec. 62 of the Lunacy Regn. Act of 1916.
14	From the D.G. of Prisons in Mys. Sons 900/15-17 dated 9.6.17 States that 70 Copies are not sufficient and asks for 25 Copies more. Submitted with a draft forwarding 25 Copies. JRC 18.6.17 Sd/- 14/6

Secn 15A To Sd/- D.G. & Prisons 15-6-1917
No 4744

Draft

NOTIFICATION.

J 2676 / Pris 9-16-8

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 62 of the Mysore Lunacy Regulation, No. I of 1916, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore are pleased to make the following rules:--

Detention of Lunatics.

(1) Every order of detention of a lunatic (or an alleged lunatic) under Sections 7, 14 and 19 of the Regulation shall be in Form F attached to these rules.

(2) The Magistrate passing a detention Order under Sections 7, 14 and 19 may order the lunatic or alleged lunatic to be detained:—

(a) in the Lunatic Asylum, Bangalore,

(b) in a Civil Hospital at the Head quarters of a district,

(c) in a dispensary building having suitable accommodation,

(d) if the dangerous or violent character of the lunatic or alleged lunatic renders it necessary, in a Jail or, in case of emergency, in a district or taluk lock-up.

(3) The costs incurred by way of maintenance, clothing, medicine and escort in respect of an alleged lunatic detained under Section 7 shall be deemed to be costs of the inquiry within the meaning of Section 9 (1)

(4) All classes of patients contemplated by the Regulation may be admitted into the Lunatic Asylum, Bangalore,

~~Bangalore~~, from any part of the State.

~~(5)~~ Lunatics under observation.

(5) Where under Section 14 (1) of the Lunacy Regulation of 1916 or Section 464 of the Code of Criminal Procedure ~~Code~~, 1904, an alleged lunatic is kept under observation to enable the Medical Officer to determine whether he is a person in respect of whom a medical certificate may be properly given, the Magistrate shall, at the time of making the order for observation or as soon after as may be practicable, send to the Medical Officer a statement of the particulars prescribed in the Medical Sheet, Form A appended hereto, so far as they have been ascertained.

Flag A.
(Govt Gazette Ord. g. the form is to be with)

(6) If the Medical Officer under whose observation the alleged lunatic is kept finds him insane, he shall fill in such of the columns of the Medical Sheet as are left unfilled and may be filled in without much difficulty and then return the same to the Magistrate along with the Medical Certificate.

(7) The Medical Certificate and the Medical Sheet referred to above shall be forwarded to the Asylum when the alleged lunatic is found to be a lunatic and ordered to be confined in the Asylum.

Confinement of criminal lunatics.

I. Criminal lunatics in the State may

be confined in the Asylum.

II. (1) When a Magistrate or Court has passed an order under Section 471 (1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1904, the person in respect of whom it is passed shall be kept ~~in lockup~~ in safe custody in such jail or lock-up as the Magistrate or Court may order pending his transfer to the Asylum.

(2) The Court shall thereupon, if the lunatic is confined in a Lock-up, forward to the District Magistrate 3 copies of the following documents:—

(a) The Judgment of the Court .

(b) Deposition of the Medical Witness

(c) Medical history sheet in Form A of these rules.

(3) If the lunatic is confined in a Jail, one copy of the said documents shall be forwarded to the Superintendent of the Jail and two copies to the District Magistrate.

(4) The Jail Superintendent shall arrange for the transfer of the lunatic to the Asylum and shall at once give notice of the transfer to the Superintendent of the Asylum forwarding to him at the same time the copy of the documents specified above, ~~received by him~~.

Treatment of Criminal Lunatics.

III. Criminal lunatics shall on admission into the Asylum be required to wear the prescribed dress. They shall be kept

kept apart from all others in a special enclosure and shall not be permitted to go beyond the bounds of this enclosure, except by order of the Superintendent of the Asylum. When the criminal enclosure is full, a criminal lunatic may be temporarily lodged outside the enclosure.

Provided that a criminal lunatic whose crime is of a trivial nature and not an offence against the person, and who does not show aggressive symptoms, may, on the recommendation of the visitors and under the order of the Government, be treated in accordance with the rules governing the treatment of non-criminal lunatics.

IV. Criminal lunatics are required to perform as part of their treatment such daily duties as may be assigned to them under the orders of the Superintendent.

Discharge of criminal lunatics.

V. When a criminal lunatic confined under the provisions of Section 20 (1) of the Mysore Lunacy Regulation, 1916, or of Section 471 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1904, appears to have recovered his sanity, his case shall be reported for the orders of the Government together with the undermentioned papers:--

(i) A medical history sheet in form A appended to these rules.

(ii)

(ii) Abstract from the Asylum case book detailing the chief events in his history together with ~~the~~ recorded opinions (with dates) regarding his mental attitude while under ~~o~~observation in the Asylum.

VI. When a criminal lunatic admitted into the Asylum under Section 466 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, ~~1~~1904, recovers, the Superintendent of the Asylum shall intimate the fact to the Magistrate before whom, or to the Court before which, he was charged, in order that such Magistrate or Court may take action under Section 467 of that Code to secure the - - - appearance of the recovered lunatic. The Superintendent shall, at the same time, forward to the Magistrate or Court the papers named in the preceding rule.

VII. When a recovered criminal lunatic is transferred from the Asylum to a Jail, the Superintendent of the Asylum will forward to the Superintendent of the Jail a copy of the lunatic's medical history sheet, together with a statement showing the manner in which he has been employed in the Asylum up to the time of his transfer.

VIII. When a criminal lunatic so transferred to a jail has a relapse of insanity he shall be immediately retransferred to the Asylum in anticipation of the orders of Government. With him shall be sent, in addition to the certificate in Form 3 of

Schedule

Schedule I to the Mysore Lunacy Regulation, 1916, an abstract of his history ticket while in Jail. The Superintendent of the Jail shall immediately apply to the - - - Inspector-General of Prisons for the Government's confirmation of his action.

IX. When the visitors of the Asylum intend to recommend under Section 475 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1904, the release of any lunatic confined under Section 466 or Section 471 of that Code, they shall, through the Superintendent, communicate with the authorities of the district to which the lunatic belongs, to discover whether the patient whose release they intend to recommend has any friends or relatives to take charge of him.

Note.- In the event of the lunatic having at any time exhibited a tendency to - - violence, the visitors of the Asylum should satisfy themselves that a duffi-cient length of time has elapsed since such manifestation to render a recurrence improbable, and that the sureties are in a position to control the actions of the lunatic should it recur.

Return relating to criminal lunatics.

X. A return of criminal lunatics confined in the lunatic asylum and in the ~~jx~~ jails of the State shall be furnished respectively by the visitors of the Asylum

and

and the Inspector-General of Prisons by the 1st January and the 1st July of each year. A list of unrecovered criminal lunatics recommended for release will also be furnished by the same dates. The returns shall be in forms, B, C, D and E appended to these rules.

The names of lunatics dying during the half year shall be entered in the report that accompanies the half yearly returns, the cause of death being also stated.

Flag A.
Post St. George Gazette
Cmdg: the forms to be published -

1196
17

13.12.17.

By order,

Secretary to Govt.
General Depts

9.1

To The Compiler, Mysore Gazette, for publication, with the request that 500 Copies of the rules may kindly be sent to this Office.

Memo No.

Copy forwarded to the District Magistrate, Tumkur &c with ref to his letter No. D. Dis 63/16-17 16th Nov. 16.

Duties &c

By order

NR.3.

For Secretary to G
General Depts

ERAL.

-8, *dated 17th April* 1917.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 62 of the Mysore Lunacy Regulation, No. I of 1916, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore are pleased to make the following rules:—

Detention of Lunatics.

I. Every order of detention of a lunatic (or an alleged lunatic) under Sections 7, 14 and 19 of the Regulation shall be in Form A attached to these rules.

II. The Magistrate passing a detention order under Sections 7, 14 and 19 may order the lunatic or alleged lunatic to be detained—

(*a*) in the Asylum, Bangalore,
(*b*) in the civil hospital at the headquarters of a district,
(*c*) in a dispensary building having suitable accommodation,
(*d*) if the dangerous or violent character of the lunatic or alleged lunatic renders it necessary, in a Jail, or, in case of emergency, in a district or taluk lock-up.

III. The costs incurred by way of maintenance, clothing, medicine and escort in respect of an alleged lunatic detained under Section 7 shall be deemed to be costs of the inquiry within the meaning of Section 9 (1).

IV. All classes of patients contemplated by the Regulation may be admitted into the Asylum from any part of the State.

Lunatics under observation.

V. Where under Section 14 (1) of the Lunacy Regulation (I of 1916) or Section 464 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1904, an alleged lunatic is kept under observation to enable the Medical Officer to determine whether he is a person in respect of whom a medical certificate may be properly given, the Magistrate shall, at the time of making the order for observation or as soon after as may be practicable, send to the Medical Officer a statement of the particulars prescribed in the Medical Sheet, Form B, appended hereto, so far as they have been ascertained.

VI. If the Medical Officer, under whose observation the alleged lunatic is kept finds him insane, he shall fill in such of the columns of the Medical Sheet as are left unfilled and may be filled in without much difficulty and then return the same to the Magistrate along with the Medical Certificate.

VII. The Medical Certificate and the Medical Sheet referred to above shall be forwarded to the Asylum when the alleged lunatic is found to be a lunatic and ordered to be confined in the Asylum.

Confinement of criminal lunatics.

VIII. Criminal lunatics in the State may be confined in the Asylum.

IX. (1) When a Magistrate or Court has passed an order under Section 471 (1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1904, the person in respect of whom it is passed shall be kept in safe custody in such jail or lock-up as the Magistrate or Court may order pending his transfer to the Asylum.

(2) The Court shall thereupon, if the lunatic is confined in a lock-up, forward to the District Magistrate three copies of the following documents:—

(*a*) The judgment of the Court.
(*b*) Deposition of the medical witness.
(*c*) Medical history sheet in Form B of these rules.

(3) If the lunatic is confined in a Jail, one copy of the said documents shall be forwarded to the Superintendent of the Jail and two copies to the District Magistrate.

(4) The District Magistrate or the Jail Superintendent as the case may be, shall arrange for the transfer of the lunatic to the Asylum and shall at once give notice of the transfer to the Superintendent of the Asylum forwarding to him at the same time one copy of the documents specified above. It shall be the duty of the District Magistrate to forward one copy of the documents received by him to the Government.

Treatment of criminal lunatics.

X. Criminal lunatics shall on admission into the Asylum be required to wear the prescribed dress. They shall be kept apart from all others in a special enclosure and shall not be permitted to go beyond the bounds of this enclosure, except by order of the Superintendent of the Asylum. When the criminal enclosure is full, a criminal lunatic may be temporarily lodged outside the enclosure:

or the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of.....(or an alleged lunatic)
Government, I, C. of.....(or the District Magistrate of.....)
of Government under the Mysore Lunacy Regulation, I of 1916), do hereby direct and authorise
you, under Section 19 (or Section 7) (or Section 14) of the Regulation, to take charge of
and detain in your custody A. B. (describing him or her) a lunatic (or an alleged lunatic).

Provided that a criminal lunatic whose crime is of a trivial nature and not an offence against the person, and who does not show aggressive symptoms, may, on the recommendation of the visitors and under the order of the Government, be treated in accordance with the rules governing the treatment of non-criminal lunatics.

XI. Criminal lunatics are required to perform as part of their treatment such daily duties as may be assigned to them under the orders of the Superintendent.

Discharge of criminal lunatics.

XII. When a criminal lunatic confined under the provisions of Section 20 (1) of the Mysore Lunacy Regulation, 1916, or of Section 471 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1904, appears to have recovered his sanity, his case shall be reported for the orders of the Government together with the undermentioned papers :—

(i) A medical history sheet in Form B appended to these rules.

(ii) Abstract from the Asylum case book detailing the chief events in his history together with the recorded opinions (with dates) regarding his mental attitude while under observation in the Asylum.

XIII. When a criminal lunatic admitted into the Asylum under Section 466 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1904, recovers, the Superintendent of the Asylum shall intimate the fact to the Magistrate before whom, or to the Court before which, he was charged, in order that such Magistrate or Court may take action under Section 467 of that Code to secure the appearance of the recovered lunatic. The Superintendent shall, at the same time, forward to the Magistrate or Court the papers named in the preceding rule.

XIV. When a recovered criminal lunatic is transferred from the Asylum to a Jail, the Superintendent of the Asylum will forward to the Superintendent of the Jail a copy of the lunatic's medical history sheet, together with a statement showing the manner in which he has been employed in the Asylum up to the time of his transfer.

XV. When a criminal lunatic so transferred to a Jail has a relapse of insanity, he shall be immediately retransferred to the Asylum in anticipation of the orders of the Government. With him shall be sent, in addition to the certificate in Form 3 of Schedule I to the Mysore Lunacy Regulation, 1916, an abstract of his history ticket while in Jail. The Superintendent of the Jail shall immediately apply to the Inspector-General of Prisons for the Government's confirmation of his action.

XVI. When the visitors of the Asylum intend to recommend under Section 475 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1904, the release of any lunatic confined under Section 466 or Section 471 of that Code, they shall, through the Superintendent, communicate with the authorities of the district to which the lunatic belongs, to discover whether the patient whose release they intend to recommend has any friends or relatives to take charge of him.

Note.—In the event of the lunatic having at any time exhibited a tendency to violence, the visitors of the Asylum should satisfy themselves that a sufficient length of time has elapsed since such manifestation to render a recurrence improbable, and that the sureties are in a position to control the actions of the lunatic should it recur.

Return relating to criminal lunatics.

XVII. A return of criminal lunatics confined in the Asylum and in the Jails of the State shall be furnished respectively by the visitors of the Asylum and the Inspector-General of Prisons by the 1st January and the 1st July of each year. A list of unrecovered criminal lunatics recommended for release will also be furnished by the same date. The returns shall be in Forms C, D, E and F appended to these rules.

The names of lunatics dying during the half-year shall be entered in the report that accompanies the half-yearly returns, the cause of death being also stated.

FORM A.

[See Sections 7, 14 and 19.]

Order of detention of a lunatic (or an alleged lunatic)

I, C.D., Magistrate of.....(or the District Magistrate of.....) (or the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of..... .....) (or a Magistrate specially empowered by Government under the Mysore Lunacy Regulation, I of 1916), do hereby direct and authorise you, under Section 19 (or Section 7) (or Section 14) of the Regulation, to take charge of and detain in your custody A. B. (describing him or her) a lunatic (or an alleged lunatic),

pending $\frac{\text{his}}{\text{her}}$ removal to the Asylum (or for a period of ten days from the date hereof, pending the conclusion of the inquiry into $\frac{\text{his}}{\text{her}}$ alleged lunacy).

C. D.,
(Designation.)

Dated th

To—The Officer in charge of
The Lunatic Asylum,
Hospital.....
Dispensary.....
Jail, District or Taluk Lock-up.

FORM B.

Medical History Sheet.

[This medical history sheet shall be prepared by the Superintendent of the Asylum in cases where the discharge of a person from the Asylum is in question and by the Medical Officer who prepared the certificate of insanity in Form 3 of Schedule I to the Mysore Lunacy Regulation, No. I of 1916, in cases where such a certificate is given. In the cases of persons acquitted by Criminal Courts on the ground of insanity at the time of commission of the crimes charged, the medical history sheet will be prepared by the acquitting Court in communication, if necessary, with a Medical Officer. In all cases the information required to fill in headings 27 and 28 may generally be obtained from the District Magistrate.

1. Name of patient in full, and caste or race.
2. Name of patient's father.
3. Sex and age of patient.
4. Marks whereby the patient may be identified.
5. Married, or single, or widowed.
6. Condition of life and previous occupation (if any).
7. Religion.
8. Place of birth and recent place of abode.
9. Whether homeless or living with relatives or friends.
10. Previous history and habits.
11. State of bodily health.
12. Whether any member of patient's family has been or is affected with insanity.
13. Whether the attack is the first attack of insanity or not.
14. Age (if known) at onset of first attack.
15. Duration and nature of any previous attacks.
16. Duration of existing attack.
17. Symptoms exhibited.
18. Supposed cause of insanity.
19. Supposed exciting cause of present attack.
20. Whether subject to epilepsy.
21. Whether suicidal.
22. Whether dangerous to others.

(*Supplementary*).

N. B.—Information under the following headings should be afforded in all cases in which the Government may be moved under the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1904, or the Mysore Lunacy Regulation, 1916, either to order the confinement of a lunatic in the asylum or jail, or his discharge therefrom—

23. Whether civil or criminal lunatic and date of admission to the asylum (in cases sent up for orders of Government under Sections 474 and 475 of the Code of Criminal Procedure).

24. If criminal, the offence with which charged.

25. Type of insanity.

26. Is lunatic capable of—
    (*a*) Taking care of himself.
    (*b*) Earning a livelihood.

27. Is release on security recommended.

28. If so, what amount should be demanded and what are the names, social position, character and relationship to lunatic of the sureties?

Number	Name	Sex	Present age	Caste	Occupation	Date of admission	Offence	Number and date of the Government Order under which confined	Type of insanity	Cause of insanity	Section of the law under which confined	Date of expiry of sentence	Period during which the prisoner has been continuously free from insanity	Orders of Government passed in prisoner's case on previous occasion	Recommendation of the Visitors	Date of last inspection
	Males.					D. M. Y.						D. M. Y.	Y. M. D.			
	Females.															

FORM D.

List of unrecovered criminal lunatics to be reported upon once in six months by the Visitors of the Asylum.

Number and name	Sex	Present age	Caste	Occupation	Date of admission	Offence	Number and date of the Government Order under which confined	Type of insanity	Cause of insanity	Section of the law under which confined	Date of expiry of sentence	Date of last inspection	Recommendation of the Visitors
Males.													
Females.													

List of unrecovered criminal lunatics recommended for release.

Number in half yearly return	Name	Sex	Present age	Caste.	Occupation	Date of admission	Offence	Number and date of Government Order under which confined	Type of insanity	Cause of insanity	Section of the law under which confined	Date of expiry of sentence	Character and conduct	Period during which the character and conduct given in column 14 have been continuously	Whether release is recommended on security	Recorded opinion of the Superintendent
	Males.															
	Females.															

FORM F.

Report on lunatic prisoners confined under Sections 466 and 471 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1904, in the Jails of the State on the 191 .

Jails	Date of admission into Jail	No.	1. Name 2. Sex 3. Age 4. Caste 5. Occupation	Under what Section of the Code of Criminal Procedure confined	Offence of which accused and date of Government Order	Date of last inspection and state of prisoner's mind	Remarks or recommendations
		1					

By Order,

D. M. NARASINGA RAO,

Secretary to Government,
General Department.

2 drafts

S. VI—G/32]

JECT Forwards 70 Copies of the Prevention Rules framed under Section 62 of the Lunacy Regulation No 1 of 1916

No. of letter replied to.....

Section Prisons
File No. 96 16
Serial No. 5/9 12

RAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT,
( )
, the 191

No. J 4824 (506)

of issue 7/6/17

l by Mr G. Srinivasa

To

The S. G. of Prisons

in Mysore

Sir,

I am directed to forward herewith ~~200~~ 70 Copies of the Prevention Rules framed under Section 62 of the Lunacy Regulation No 1 of 1916.

I have etc

Sd/-

for Secy to Govt

over. General

26.5.1917.

S. VI—G/32]

JECT forwards 25 copies of the rules framed under Sec. 62 of the Lunacy Regulation Act of 1916 to all the Dt Magistrate Supdt Jail and Asylum.

REV. SECRETARIAT. TYPING Sec. 28 MAY 1917

No. of letter replied to.....

Section Prisons
File No. G 16
Serial No. 10 13

ENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT,
( )
, the 191

No. J 4522-29

25 Copies Urdu

To

Date of issue 27/6/19

Signed by Mr G. Grunwald

Dy

S/6

I am directed to forward herewith 25 copies of the printed rules framed under Section 62 of the Lunacy Regulation Act. 1. of 1916

I have etc

Dy Secy to Govt.
General Deptt

TKS
26.5.17

To all the Dy Commissioners

NK
26/5

over.

Pris. 2]

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF PRISONS IN MYSORE.

No. 900/15-17

Dated Bangalore, 9th June 1917

FROM

Rao Bahadur Rajakaryapravina

T. V. Arumugam Mudaliar, Esquire, M.B., C.M.,

Inspector-General of Prisons in Mysore,

Bangalore.

To

D. M. Narasinga Rao, Esquire, B.A., B.L.,

Secy. to the Govt. of H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore,

General *Department.*

SIR,

In acknowledging receipt of the 70 copies of rules published with Government Notification No.J.3676/Pris.9-16-8 dated 17th April 1917, which were sent with your letter No.J. 4521/Pris.9-16-9 dated the 7th instant, I have the honor to request to be supplied with 25 more copies of the rules in question, as the number now supplied is not sufficient for distribution among the Jails and Lock-ups of the State.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Inspector-General of Prisons

GEN. & REV. SECTION
11 JUN 1917

FROM

THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF
PRISONS IN MYSORE,
BANGALORE.

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE
GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE,
General DEPARTMENT.

Dated
Despatched 9th June 191
Received

General No. 900
No. 15-17
Enclosure No.

SUBJECT

Requests to be supplied with 25 more copies of G. Notification no G. 3676/Pris 9-16-8 of 17 for distribution among Jails and Lockups as the 70 copies now sup are insufficient for the purpose.

GEN. & REV SECRETARIAT
JUDICIAL
11 JUN 1917

G. R. S. VI—G/32]

SUBJECT forwards 25 more Copies of the rules called for.

Diary No. of letter replied to 2653

Section Prisons
File No. 9-16
Serial No. 15 A

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT,
( )
, the 191 .

No. 4744 (25 Copies)

Date of issue 15/6/17

To The Inspector General of Prisons in Mysore

Signed by M.V. G. Srinivasa Iyr

Sir,

I Adverting to your letter no 900/15-17 dated 9.6.17 ~~acknowledg~~ acknowledging the receipt of the 10 Copies of rules published with Govt notification no J.3676/Pris. 9-16-8 I am directed to forward herewith 25 more Copies of the rules as desired therein asked for.

over.

Secy to Govt
General dept
13.6.17